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Sonoma Valley Expositor

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VOL. II. SONOMA, SONOMA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA MAY 4, 1900. NO. 16.

Glen Ellen COLUMN.

Society Notices.

NSGW

Glen Ellen Parlor, No. 102, meets on the last Saturday evening in each month at Native Sons' hall.

P H

Glen Ellen Grange, No. 299, meets the 1st and 3d Friday evenings of each month at Native Sons' hall.

W W

Ellenwood Camp, No. 487, meets the 1st and 3d Saturday evenings of each month at Native Son's hall.

Congregational Church

Rev. A. J. Scott pastor. Services every Sunday at 3:45 p. m. Sunday School at 2:45 p. m.

When in Glen Ellen
Stop at
MERVYN HOTEL

J. W. WOOD
General
Blacksmith and Wagonmaker
Horseshoeing a Specialty
Plow Shears Ground while you wait.

A. E. GAIGE & SON
BUTCHERS
GLEN ELLEN
Meat Market
Runs wagon all over the country and will treat you fair and square.

We are prepared for the
Camping Season.
Our goods are fresh and we are selling at
Lowest Prices.
Agent for
S F Dailies
We have fresh bread every other day.
A. M. Hardman.

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NOTARY PUBLIC
REAL ESTATE
AND
INSURANCE.
GLEN - - ELLEN.

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General Merchandise
Post-Master and
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COUNTRY PRODUCE
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GLEN ELLEN. - - - CAL.

FRUIT AND FLOWERS

JAPANESE PLUMS.

They Thrive From Canada to the South and From Ocean to Ocean.

"The Japanese plums have come to stay, but they have come without accurate descriptions and with confused nomenclature," says Dr. I. P. Roberts of the Cornell University station. For five years and more the Japanese plums have been the subject of careful study at Cornell, and Professor Bailey now makes a fourth report upon them, in bulletin 175, which is finely illustrated and valuable to any one interested in the claims of this type of plums. Among other things, he says:

We are still convinced that the Japanese plums are a very important addition to our orchard fruits. They will not drive other plums from the field, but they have attributes which make them an excellent supplement to the



CHABOT, AN EXCELLENT LATE VARIETY.

European and native sorts. The particular merits of the Japanese plums are their great productiveness, adaptation to a wide range of territory, beauty, earliness of many of the varieties, comparative freedom from diseases and insects and long keeping qualities of fruit. Most of the varieties tend to overbear, and good fruits can be secured only by very heavy thinning. This is especially true of the Burbank, the Abundance and the Red June. There is great range in quality of the Japanese plums. The poorest of them are inferior to any of the European varieties. The best of them are nearly equal to the best of the European kinds, and all of the leading sorts are better in quality than the Lombard if they are properly thinned and ripened.

A great merit of the Japanese plum is the fact that it is adapted to an exceedingly wide range of territory, in this respect excelling both the domestica and native types. There are varieties which thrive from Canada to the southern states, and apparently from ocean to ocean. There has been some complaint in the middle states and the south of the loss of blossoms from late spring frosts, but we have never experienced this difficulty. The buds start early; but in New York state, at least, the winter climate holds so late that there is practically no danger from early swelling of the buds.

The Japanese plums are less seriously attacked by insects and fungi than the common European or domestica type is. If the Japanese plums are properly thinned there seems to be no unusual susceptibility to the fruit rot fungus.

The larger part of the Japanese plum stock which is sold by nurserymen is on peach roots; and on these roots they seem to thrive. However, we find that they do remarkably well when top worked on Lombard stocks.

The same trees often do not ripen their fruit in the same sequence in different years.

Ever since we began the study of these Japanese plums we have been puzzled to account for the great differences of opinion respecting the merits of individual varieties and the wide discrepancies in descriptions of them. Some of these discrepancies are traceable to a confused nomenclature; but we now believe that many of them are due to the fact that the same tree may bear unlike fruit in different years.

The Chabot (Bailey, Yellow Japan, Furugiya, O-Hatankyo, Uchi Beni of some) is described thus: Fruit medium to large, oblong conical, lacking the point, the suture usually pronounced, the stem thick and strong; color, deep orange, heavily overlaid with light cherry red or the sunny side becoming deep dark red, with a whitish bloom and many minute golden yellow dots; flesh soft to firm, yellow, with no almond flavor, sweet, of excellent quality, cling; ripe with us, fit for eating, from the 7th to the 10th of September (1899), and ready for shipping a week before that time. The Chabot is a strong, upright grower, prolific, the fruit handsome, good and long keeping. It is one of the best of the Japanese plums.

Fruit and Flower Notes.

It pays to mulch the strawberries.

The Yellow Transparent apple has been pronounced by Professor Waugh of Vermont one of the best early varieties for very cold situations.

The Connecticut legislature has passed a law for the protection of the trailing arbutus. It is said to be the first law ever passed by any state in this country for the protection of a wild flower.

Ruby Queen is a new hardy climbing rose of considerable interest. It is a hybrid of Queen's Scarlet (Bourbon with Rosa Wichuriana, the hardy trailing Japanese rose.

It is told that half of the so calle "English" walnuts on the market are American grown.

The commercial nutting business is assuming greater proportions every year in this country, and the farmers are planting nut trees for profit along with their apple, peach, pear and plum trees. A nut orchard properly attended to should be a source of profit.

"THE WYANDOTTES."

Mr. Babcock Discusses a Danger That Threatens This Breed.

Under this title Mr. H. S. Babcock, in The Country Gentleman, makes some very pertinent remarks along lines which have been much discussed in the showrooms this season. It is a very real and not a fancied danger that Mr. Babcock points out. At the same time the danger is so fully recognized by many Wyandotte breeders that there is good reason to suppose that another year or two will see the breed a safe distance from it. Among other things Mr. Babcock says:

"The fowl called Wyandotte is in no danger of extinction. There were never more bred than now, but the trouble is that the so called Wyandotte is a Wyandotte only in name. For what makes a fowl a Wyandotte? Is it comb? No, for, though a rose comb is the standard characteristic, other breeds have rose combs, and some real Wyandottes have had single and pea combs. Is it color? No; if the laced birds only had existed, as their markings were distinct from those of other breeds, it might have been plausibly argued that color really did make the breed. The argument would not have been valid, though it would have had a fair appearance, but since the breed has become so variegated in color by the addition of buff, black and white varieties what plausibility once existed in the argument has disappeared. What, then, really does make a Wyandotte? The distinguishing characteristic of a Wyandotte is 'blockiness.' A bird which is not blocky, no matter how it has been breed, does not deserve the name of Wyandotte. A bird of medium size, with rose comb, clean and rather short shanks and a very blocky build—that is the real Wyandotte, and that is the bird which is in danger of extinction.

"I feel that the time has arrived when a cry of warning should be raised. Breeders should cease from striving to produce big birds and should return to the production of blocky birds unless they wish to confess that the Wyandotte is a failure, its type very inferior to that of the Plymouth Rock and that the form of the bird ought to be changed. To breed to the Plymouth Rock type is to make this confession. And judges ought to return to the old ways, recognize what a Wyandotte is and what the standard says it is and put the prizes upon true Wyandottes, medium sized, blocky birds. Of course it will be understood that I do not condemn all the judges, for there are some who have not bowed their knees to this Baal, but I do condemn the practice, by whoever followed, of ignoring the old fashioned and the present standard Wyandotte and awarding prizes to rose combed Plymouth Rocks under the name of Wyandottes. The evil is one that our judges can do more than any one else to correct, for breeders will produce the birds that will win, and, whatever type the judges favor, that the breeders will show."

Scratching Sheds.

Four years' experience with these shows me their advantages. Many who use them go to the expense of inclosing them in addition to poultry netting with waterproof muslin, stretched on frames inside of netting. I have had better results in the use of burlap sacking. I fasten it by nailing lath through the edges outside of netting. Rain will follow muslin placed inside. Snow will lodge and thaw, keeping the floor wet.

I have found burlap sufficiently close to exclude all wind, rain and snow, yet it is open enough to admit air and an astonishing amount of sunshine.

I have no use for dust bins as such. My hens revel in dust in any part of shed or pen.

For scratching material, perfection is found in shredded cornstalks. This is far better than straw, chaff, hay or leaves, in that it will not pack. Small grain sinks in it and has to be scratched out. The broken corn blades are eaten and relished, furnishing welcome variety. I am careful not to put in too much at once, as a great depth will discourage rather than encourage scratching. Try it.—George C. Acton in Reliable Poultry Journal.

A Homing Winner.

This B. C. Homer cock, which is owned by C. E. Twombly, Medford, Mass., was imported from Belgium. He is of the Davaux strain and was



B. C. HOMER COCK, NO. 166.

bred in 1895. He won three prizes the first year up to 200 miles; two prizes second year up to 350 miles, and in 1897 flew in the races up to Bordeaux, 550 miles. Best speed ever made, 1,560 yards per minute.

China Eggs Injurious.

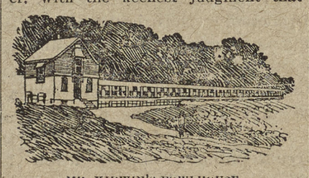
A china egg in a nest is always of the same temperature as the atmosphere; hence when the thermometer records zero the egg is also zero. The temperature of the body of a hen is about 102 degrees. When a hen goes on a nest to lay and her body (the naked portion) comes in contact with the ice cold substance, it is torture, and she also loses heat and becomes chilled. It does not pay to use food for warming china or glass eggs by the hens. Cover them with white flannel or some other material.—Poultry Keeper.

KIRWIN POULTRY FARM.

A Plant That Produces Poultry and Eggs For the General Market.

About 12 miles west of Boston, near the enterprising manufacturing city of Waltham, is located the Kirwin poultry farm, owned and managed by Mr. Walter J. Kirwin.

Mr. Kirwin began poultry raising years ago and has gradually developed it into an extensive and profitable business, devoting his time and farm to this occupation. He is what we call a "bread and butter poultryman," meaning by that term a man who derives his living entirely from his poultry. Such men are rather scarce. Poultry raising is generally not the only occupation, and hens are generally a side issue to farming, various trades or a profession. Mr. Kirwin deserves all his success. He is a Yankee straight through, earnest, energetic and a pusher, with the keenest judgment that



MR. KIRWIN'S FOWLHOUSE.

shows how to turn everything toward a profit. Doing nearly all his own work, he has been able to learn by experience the best and most economical methods for his business. It is just this fact of being right with the hens and the ability to quickly determine causes and results that form such an essential part of the life of prosperous poultry raisers.

The poultry buildings are located on a gentle slope of ground and are protected on the north by a steep, rocky hill well covered with forest. The plant consists of a main building 460 feet in length and several smaller ones. In the center of the plant is the feed-house, two stories high, with a cellar. In the cellar are the engine and boiler used for pumping water into a large tank in the attic holding 800 gallons. Power is also used for grinding feed, bones, etc. Steam is utilized for cooking the feed (morning mashes) and to warm part of the house when used to raise young chicks.

The first floor is partly a granary and contains the bone and grist mills, etc. On the second floor are an office and a room for general storage.

The main building is divided into pens 12 feet wide and 10 feet long, opening into each other by doors in the partitions near the windows. These doors hang on spring hinges and open either way. Thus every foot of space is in use by the fowls, and it seems more economical and almost as convenient as having a long passageway or hall cut off from the pens. At any rate, this plan of the doors is used in many successful long poultry houses in this section. There are three good sized windows to each pen, the sashes sliding up and down. This really makes the entire front of glass, considerably more than can be found in most modern henhouses, but Mr. Kirwin claims this has proved quite satisfactory, even in the coldest weather.

The stock is mostly Barred Plymouth Rocks, selected for practical rather than fancy points. There are about 25 hens and 2 males in each pen. About 500 females and 40 males are kept during the winter, and 1,000 chicks are raised every year.

Hen power is used entirely for hatching and rearing. As to incubators, he supplies every year about 12,000 eggs to customers using machines, but as yet has not adopted them, saying he has not the time or money to experiment and knows what can be counted on from natural methods. Barrels with lath fronts are used for coops, and it is a queer sight to see hundreds of these scattered all over the grassy slope or under the trees of the large apple orchard. The hens are kept confined in coops for four days and after that have free range with their brood of chicks until the latter are 6 weeks old. When the chicks reach this age, several broods or about 60 chicks are placed in a small house. These houses are built with open sides, tight roof and floor, and are three feet in front and two feet high at the back. They are movable and are generally placed in a mowed field. Chicks remain in these until the cockerels are killed for market and pullets are placed in winter quarters.—W. H. Rhees in Feather

He Drank Alone.

In the early days of Ventura, Cal., Dr. Bard established such a reputation for willingness to fight that few presumed to provoke his anger. He was once informed that the lawyer he had engaged to represent him in a certain case had sold out to the opposing side. "I'll cut his heart out," said Bard when the news came to him.

Shortly after that, walking with one of his friends, Dr. Bard met the lawyer on the street. "Come in and have a drink," said that worthy, and the three men, entering the barroom, ordered three glasses of whisky, which were put before them.

"Drink," said Dr. Bard to the lawyer.

"Not until you are ready," the lawyer politely replied.

"No, not with me," said Bard; "you drink now."

"Not until you drink," insisted the legal light.

Dr. Bard's pistol was out in a moment and pointed between the eyes of the man who had betrayed him. "Drink!" said he in a voice of thunder; "drink, I tell you!" The lawyer drank with avidity, and when he was through Bard and his friend threw their full glasses on the floor. "We don't drink with curs," said they and, turning their backs, walked out of the room.—San Francisco Argonaut.

LARGE INVESTMENTS.

It Is Possible to Put Too Much Money Into a Poultry Plant.

Some one signing himself "Constant Reader" sends the following letter from Pittsburg to Farm Poultry:

Mr. Editor—I would like to ask your opinion on a large question. If you had $25,000, would you invest it in poultry? Don't you think a man who has a good knack for business could manage a large poultry plant of about 10,000 laying pullets and market about 500 broilers a day, and don't you think the west—that is, Ohio and Indiana—the best place for a large poultry plant, as the ground would be level, and that would make the work of building the sheds much easier, and the rest would be a great deal less, and you could buy the feed for a great deal less? Couldn't the eggs be sold at home and the broilers shipped to the best eastern market cheaper than they could be raised in the east? And then I think there could be apple, peach and plum trees set out, and in a few years the income from the fruit would be nearly as much as from the poultry.

I have kept a few hens myself and made about $1.50 profit on each hen over and above the cost of feed, but I was busy and did not give them as good care as I would like to have done.

I know I could have done far better. I have spoken to a good many about going into the poultry business on a large scale, but they all say I am crazy and that there is no money in poultry. I think there is money in the poultry business for the right person, and I would like to ask your opinion about it.

The editor in reply says:

Those are plain questions, which merit plain answers.

Knowing what I do know of the poultry business, I would not invest $25,000 in it, not as an initial investment, unless I had a great deal more salted away where I could get it after "the deluge." Twenty-five thousand dollars economically invested would buy land, build and stock a plant of greater capacity than any poultry man who has yet "arisen" is able to manage successfully and profitably. There have been men who have succeeded in investing much larger amounts than that in plants which could not be duplicated for less, and there are, and probably always will be, men industriously engaged in showing (on paper) how profitable poultry keeping on a large scale will be when their theories are put into practice, but I question whether there is today in this country a single poultry plant representing an actual investment of $25,000 which can show—and prove—that it has made $1,000 over all expenses for each of three consecutive years. I will say further that the owners of most of the plants representing the biggest investment would find it extremely difficult to prove that they had not lost money on them right along. The reasons generally assigned for this are well known to every experienced, practical poultryman. It is not necessary to go into them here. Nothing would please me more than to have it proved that this view is wrong, but proof, not assertion, is demanded.

If "Constant Reader" has $5,000 or $10,000 to put into poultry and knows enough about the business to invest his money judiciously and economically, he can with it establish a plant which will give him all the work and all the "managing" he wants and with some prospect of his being able to handle it properly and make a living out of it. He might as well buy an elephant for a buggy horse as invest $25,000 in a poultry plant.

The fact that "Constant Reader" has realized a fair profit on a few hens not particularly well cared for goes for nothing in estimating his ability to manage, not 10,000, but 1,000 or even 200 hens. Success with a small flock is absolutely no criterion of success with a large number. Often the very things which make for good results with the small flock make against profit with the large one. Methods which work satisfactorily with a few hens are frequently found to be altogether too cumbersome and costly when hens are kept on a large scale for profit, and that is one reason why so many people who seem to be very successful while they merely dabble in poultry keeping make dismal failures when they go at it in earnest.

Another reason is found in the great difficulty in obtaining competent, reliable men to do the work on a large plant. A man who is credited with having made more money as a breeder or producer in poultry than any other man in America, one whose name is always mentioned first in the list of those who have been conspicuously successful, gives it as his opinion that this difficulty alone will always prevent the profitable operation of mammoth poultry plants.

On one point "Constant Reader" is right. "There is money in the poultry business for the right person." The "right person" will learn the business first, begin on a moderate scale and never allow his business to expand itself beyond his control.

We Are Cleaner Today.

With regard to all the refinements of habit conveyed in the words cleanliness, sanitation and facility of locomotion the small shopkeeper, the mechanic, the very peasant of today, is better off than were princes and noblemen 70 or 80 years ago. That little bathroom of poor Queen Marie Antoinette at the Trianon must have been almost as much an object of curiosity for its singularity in her day as it is now for its associations, and certain it is that in all those vast piles of buildings at Versailles, with all their gorgeous magnificence, bathrooms were an unknown quantity.

According to some authorities, Louis XIV never washed, a little cold cream applied with a cambric handkerchief serving instead. This let us hope was a calumny, but in St. Simon's minute and detailed account of the monarch's day, from the handing in of his periwig through the closed bed curtains in the morning until several dukes and marquises had handed the royal night chemise to each other, the highest in rank placing it on the royal shoulders, and his chaplain, kneeling at a prie-dieu at the foot of the bed, had said his night prayers for him, no mention is made of any ablutions, except that he was shaved every other day.—Cornhill Magazine.

TRY OUR
WHITE LOTION
FOR
BARB WIRE CUTS.
IT HAS NO EQUAL.
SHOULTS,
The Druggist.
OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE

Many Summer Resorts.

In the City papers of last Sunday whole pages were devoted to the numerous pleasure, health and summer resorts along the line of the California Northern railway where visitors can obtain good pleasant places for spending their summer outings. Many of these very desirable places are in Sonoma County and possibly a number of the choicest haunts are to be found in our own valley, there being, outside of hotels, seventeen places are described where summer board with the many pleasures afforded by country life may be obtained. This railway company is certrinly doing a grand thing both for those in the city and country and their efforts will undoubtedly be highly appreciated by all.

Testing Water.

In testing drinking water for purity, if lime is suspected, put two drops of oxalic acid into a glassful of the water and blow on it. If it turns milky, lime is present. For lead evaporate by gentle heat a little of the water nearly to dryness in the clean porcelain cup; moisten the residue with acetic acid and add to a portion of it a few drops of strong hydrosulphuric acid; a black precipitate indicates lead. A few drops of common syrup added to water will cause it to turn green if it contain earthy matter. If iron be present a little prussiate of potash will cause the water to turn blue.

Scrippers Still Fighting.

The scrippers evidently have not abandoned their fight, but are full of hope that they will yet win out in their contest with mineral locators. They are maintaining an expensive bureau in Wasington and are spending money in other directions. That they feel they have the best of it, is indicated by the fact that a few days ago a locator's offer to settle the differences between himself and the scripper who had filed on his land, was rejected. The scripper would listen to no proposal whatever.—Oil Reporter.

A New Coin.

A new coin 3-cent piece has been authorized by act of Congress to take the place of the old coin which was so much like a dime that its coinage was stopped. The new 3-cent piece is ordered to be maed of nickel, the size of the old bronze cent, only thicker. In the center is to be a hole one-fourth of an inch in diameter. This will make the coin easily distinguishable by sight or touch. It will be some time, however, before the new coin will be in circulation.

Pine Needles Utilized.

Pine needles are being utilized in South Oregon. The needles are boiled and then run through horizontal wooden rollers. This is called pine needle oil, which is supposed to possess medicinal properties. The pulp is used as a medicated material for upholstering, and is also said to be a good substitute for horsehair. It is said that insect pests will not live in furniture that has been upholstered with pine needles.

Sale of real estate belonging to the estate of William D. Quien was confirmed in department One of the Superior Court last Monday. Wm. B. Read was administrator of the estate and A. D. Laughlin attorney.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

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Bay City Oil Company
INCORPORATED OCT. 29, 1899.
Capital Stock $500,000. 100,000 Shares
Par Value $5. per Share.
This company owns 1920 acres of land in Kern county right in the oil belt where they expect to begin operations at once.
At present the stock of the company is being sold at $1.00 per share. This stock is a good investment at the present price and can be bought through our local representative, W. R Summers, for cash or on the installment plan in five payments. For further particulars apply to local agent or at our office; Room 321 Safe Deposit building, San Francisco.

Job Printing Neatly done at this office.

Sonoma Stone AND Marble Works
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All kinds of cement work, Monuments, Headstones, Copings and walls of every description. Also Lettering and Gilding. Lots filled and kept in order
All kinds of street work, cement sidewalks, curbing, cross walks, gutters etc. Work guaranteed first class. Prices consistant with good work.
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A. SCHWEICKHARDT.
FRESH BREAD EVERY DAY.
Choice pies and cakes always on hand at reasonable prices
BROADWAY, Near Plaza SONOMA.

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SHAVING PARLORS
W. E. LANDGREBE, Prop.
All Work in First Class Shape.
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SONOMA VALLEY EXPOSITOR.

W R. STAMMERS,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Address all communications

SONOMA VALLEY EXPOSITOR,
Sonoma, California.

FRIDAY. MAY 4. 1900.

IT is now announced that Admiral Dewey will go before the Democratic National Convention for nomination, and will make no announcement of principles and beliefs political in advance of that meeting, but will "stand upon his record"—that is to say, his naval record. Certainly that is a fine one. But in a free government where the policy of a nation is dependent upon the positions parties for favor take on certain leading questions, a war record is insufficient. A people may admire, respect and honor a soldier or sailor ever so highly and accord him all due meed of praise for his achievements and duty doing, and still be unwilling to trust him as a civil administrator without knowing what his views are upon civil issues. Admiral Dewey will not get any cordial welcome at the Democratic Convention. The convocation belongs to Mr. Bryan by right of pre-emption, and the Admiral will find no footing there. No wave of enthusiasm has borne witness to the popularity of George Dewey's candidacy, and the Democracy which is so sensitive to the voice of public opinion, is not likely to enter upon the attempt to create the enthusiasm so notably lacking. Without more definite statement of his principals, some statement indicating what are his convictions upon national questions, the Anmiral's childlike confidence in himself will go begging at the doors of any convention of any party.

THE appointment of President A. W. Foster of the California Northwestern railway to the position of regent of the state university will give general satisfaction throughout this section of the state. Mr. Foster through a resident of San Rafael is well known throughout Sonoma, Mendocino and Marin counties where he has a host of friends who are much pleased at the appointment. He is to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Andrew S. Halliday and it is understood that he will be made chairman of the finance committee, a position for which he is admirably fitted, both by experience and environment.

We are informed by Marshal Albertson that the ordinance which forbids children under sixteen years of age from being on the streets after certain hours will be strictly enforced. The hour at which they must retire from the streets is, from May 1st to October 1st. 9 o'clock p. m.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Daily Call and Expositor, $7 per year; Weekly Call and Expositor, $2.25 per year; Sunday Call and Expositor, $2.50 per year.

Job printing at this office.

OUR WEEKLY LETTER.

FROM THE UPPER END OF THE VALLEY.

Our Correspondent Discusses Pistols and Politics.

MR. EDITOR: The killing of Mr. J. M. Miller by Dr. Bogle at Santa Rosa was a most deplorable occurrance for all parties concerned as not only the victim, but also the slayer were highly respected citizens and fathers of families in the first circle of society in the "City of Roses." The preliminary examination in Justice Brown's court resulted in a decision holding the prisoner to answer for murder in the second degree with bail fixed at $20,000 the bondsmen being as follows: W. S. Davis, $2000; L. W. Burris, $3000; M. J. Strining, $5000; F. H. Newman, $2500; W. J. T. Orr, $2500; Charles Winters, 5,000. The most important witness for the defence was Dr. C. W. Reed who testified that J. M. Miller told him that if Dr. Bogle did not pay his bill he would "kill him." This threat of Mr. Miller's was communicated to Dr. Bogle. The unfortunate affair was the result of a dispute over a trifling claim of less than twenty dollars which Mr. Miller declared was due him from Dr. Bogle but which the doctor insisted was fully offset by a bill for professional services rendered to his family. Had Mr. Miller kept his knife in his pocket and Dr. Bogle not been addicted to the reprehensible habit of carrying a pistol this terrible calamity would in all probability have been averted.

Ordinarily the old fashioned method of selecting delegates to our county conventions is undoubtedly the best and most satisfactory, but the Republican central committee at their meeting in Santa Rosa on Monday last decided to appoint these delegates and your correspondent will not presume to critise their action. The Santa Rosa Republican in an editorial upon the subject says:

"On general principles the Republican favors the selection of convention delegates by open primaries or by conventions. Had there been any controversy over the matter we should have favored this course in the selection of delegates to the coming state and district conventions. If there were candidates to be nominated we should urge the primary as the basis of all political action. But the conventions to be held at Sacramento May 15 have nothing to do but elect delegates to the national convention and choose the members of a new state central committee. Nobody cares much who does this so it is well done. Our central committee is a large and representative body. It is composed of near sixty members, every precinct in the county being represented. The convention call gave the committee authority to elect the delegates and there was very little opposition to such action. Several of the county papers declared in favor of the course that has been pursued in the matter. We did not discuss the subject in advance, but, now that the committee has acted in the matter, we have no disposition to criticise the action taken. The delegation chosen is a strong and representative one. The delegates are well distributed over the county, and we hope all of them will attend the state and district conventions and do the will of the people whom they represent."

The editor of your local contemporary was present at the meeting with evidently an ax to grind in his own behalf, but as Mr. R. A. Poppe was appointed to represent Sonoma, it is safe to conclude that he was, as usual disappointed in his aspirations.

A majority of the central committee seem inclined to take favorable action upon the application of Glen Ellen for the coming convention and a united effort on the part of our citizens will doubtless bring it to our pretty little town. The Santa Rosa Republican comments favorably upon the proposition, quoting in full the arguments of your correspondent in the last issue of the EXPOSITOR.

The same paper has also a very complimentary notice of the performance given by the Glen Ellen Minstrels at Mervyn hall on Saturday evening in which it makes special mention of the two "end men" Charlie Lane and Len Nichols and highly praises the songs and character acts of the talented young members of the Ogan family. It was further announced that the same company will probably give a performance at the county seat in the near future.

MAURICE RAWSON.

GLEN ELLEN JOTTINGS.

Seen and Heard in the Summer Resort.

Deputy assessor Akers was in town this week shaking hands with his many friends and asking as to their financial standing.

The following letters remain uncalled for at the Glen Ellen post office: Henry Metroz. Walter Disteli. Mrs. C. Brey.

F. Parker Jr. came up from Mare Island on the S. P. train last Wednesday and will make a stay of several days.

Members of the Congregational Church are busy rehearsing for their entertainment on the 11th inst.

Rev. A. Cherrington has been called as Pastor of the Congregational Churches of Glen Ellen and KenWood for the ensueing year.

Henry Martens the well known knight of the brush painted a neat sign for the Toscano Hotel.

Mrs. Gus. R. Care of S. F. was up last Sunday leaving instructions for the improvement of her home where she will reside this summer.

M. K. Cady is combining business and pleasure at the "City of Roses" this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. J. Poppe returned from Oroville last Saturday.

Henry Martens is making a number of improvements to his saloon.

The minstrel performance last Saturday evening was a pronounced success. Nearly 200 people attended.

The Grangers picnic next Saturday is eagerly looked forward to. It will doubtedly be a very enjoyable affair.

A. Hagberg and John Johnson left for Cape Nome one day last week.

Mrs. Jas. W. Gibson, Census marshall for Glen Ellen school district, has completed her labors and her report shows a considerable increase in the number of census children.

The Lady and the Teeth.

"I was called one day to a certain hotel to give chloroform to a young woman who was about to undergo a slight surgical operation to remove a morbid growth in the ear," said a physician. "The patient, as it developed on my arrival, had been married only a few days before and was in the city with her husband on their bridal tour. Although quite handsome, she was no longer exactly in her first youth, and she was very much averse to having her husband present at the operation. However, he insisted, and she finally agreed that he should stay, but I noticed that she seemed very nervous and preoccupied.

"The operation, as I said before, was trifling. She took the chloroform easily and all went well until she was just regaining consciousness, when she opened her mouth, and out fell a set of false teeth. She had said nothing about that detail, and the truth was that she had hoped, poor woman, to pass through the ordeal without the fact of her wearing such things being known to her husband.

"But the effect on that individual was entirely unexpected. He gave one horrified glance and then rushed at the old surgeon and seized him by the throat. 'You infamous scoundrel!' he yelled. 'You have broken my poor darling's jaw!'

"At that stage of affairs I beat a retreat. I never did learn exactly what the husband thought had happened or what sort of explanation was offered."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A Peculiar Dutch Custom.

The four Sundays of November are observed as fete days in Holland. They are known by the curious names Review, Decision, Purchase and Possession, and all refer to matrimonial affairs. November in Holland being the month par excellence devoted to courtship and marriage, probably because the agricultural occupations of the year are over and possibly because the lords of creation from quite remote antiquity have recognized the pleasantness of having wives to cook and cater for them during the long winter.

On Review Sunday everybody goes to church, and after service there is a church parade in every village, when the youths and maidens gaze upon each other, but forbear to speak.

On Decision Sunday each bachelor who is seeking a wife approaches the maiden of his choice with a ceremonious bow and from her manner of responding judges whether his advances are acceptable. Purchase Sunday the consent of the parents is sought if the suit has prospered during the week. Not till Possession Sunday, however, do the twain appear before the world as actual or prospective brides and grooms.—Philadelphia Ledger.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

News From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C. April 28.

As was expected, the conferrees of the two Houses have failed to agree on the resolution authorizing army officers to retain their posts in Porto Rico until August 1, and limiting the granting of franchises in that island, and it now seems that the first of May will come and pass without its becoming a law. In that case, the War department will order the army officers to surrender their posts and to act as advisers to temporary civilian appointees. The inability to agree is most unfortunate. Giving force to the suspicion that there is a design to loot the island. The limitation as proposed by the House merely prevents the granting of perpetual, irrepealable, non amendable franchises by what is admitted to be only a temporary body appointed solely by the Prsident without a single elective member on it. The enormous powers given to the Porto Rican executive council by the original bill are such as to provoke scandal, and the resolution amending them was adopted by the House with only one single vote in the negative. As the vote in confrence stands, three Republicans oppose the limitation and one Republican and two Democrats favor it. The Republican contend that it is unnecessary, but there is surely no objection in putting it in even as a superfluous safeguard. Senator Foraker, chairman of the conference, has gone to New York, whether for personal reasons or to consult some of the men who wish Porto Rican franchises, is not known, and will not return until Monday, the last day on which it will do any good to reach an agreement on the resolution.

The brewers are here in force moving for a repeal of the war tax on their product. They claim that it is unfair that Congress should impose so heavy a burden upon them. With beer selling at $5 a barrel, the revnue and war taxes combined amount to two-thirds of the value. The tax cannot be shifted to the consumer without seriourly decreasing the amount of the sales. Rudolf Brand, of Chicago, president of the United States Brewers' Association, speaking of the subject before the Ways and Means committee, said: "Congress imposed this additional war tax upon our product in spite of the fact that fully two thirds of the legitimate revenue sources of the country, resorted to in 1862 1863, remained wholly untaxed. We paid this exorbitant an unjust extra tax—a tax representing 40 per cent of the price of our product—during two years; we paid it, candidly speaking, under silent protest; we paid it under industrial and commercial difficulties which brought to many of us utter ruin, to some of us a serious impairment of business prosperity, and to all of us such a measure of financial embarrasment as no industry in the world has ever been exposed to by the lawmakers of its own country. During the last year—a year of unprecedented affluence in all branches of American commerce and industry—the production of beer has decreased by 1,000.000 barrels; and this disastrous effect, the economic result of the double war tax, is felt not only by the brewers, by the growers of barley, of corn, and of hops, but also by many important industries which depend almost exclusively upon brewing. The tax on beer amounts to $70,000,000 a year, by far the largest tax collected on any article."

The House has striken from the Post Office bill the provision for the establishment of the pneumatic tube system in a number of cities, after a debate in the course of which Representative Moody, of Massachusetts charged that the corporation administering the system had used improper means to secure supporters. The bill carried an appropriation of $750,000 for the purpose, which is about one-third of the amount asked for the system in 27 large cities. But under the proposed plan, only a part of the letter mail is sent through the tubes, so that the expense for other methods of transmission is hardly reduced at all, and it is also believed that the charge for the service is extortionate. The system in New York is said to pay 80 per cent on its original cost annually, to the promoters of the scheme. The instruments are not protected by patents, and there seems no reason why the government should not lay its own tubes, instead of paying exorbitantly to a private corporation.

The perferential duty granted by Canada in favor of Great Britain has thus far had no effect in decreasing the proportion of American exports to our northern neighbor. The Bureau of Statistics, in a recent bulletin, announces that the Canadian official figures show that the imports from the United Kingdom in the fiscal year 1896, the last year under the rate which was uniform for all parts of the world, were 31.1% of the total importations, while those from the United States formed 50.8% of the total importations. In 1899, under the full effect of the 25% reduction in favor of the United Kingdom, imports from that country formed only 24.8% of the total imports of Canada, while those from the United States formed 59.2%, the proportion of the total which was taken from the United Kingdom having thus materially fallen under the new preferential tariff, while the proportion taken from the United States had materially increased. Hence the Bureau has little fear of substantial loss by the increase of the preferential duty to 33⅓%.

Despite the almost universal demand of the country for the amendment of the Interstate Commerce law along the lines proposed in the Cullom bill and endorsed by the Interstate Commission, the bill has finally been reported adversely to the Senate after a long and wearisome delay. Senators Cullom, Chandler, Allen and Tillman voted for a favorable report, and Senators Gear, Elkins, Wolcott, Kean and Lindsay voted against one. The bill was, however, not indefinitely postponed when reported, as most bills are when sent back from the committee with unfavorable recommendations, but was placed upon the calendar so that it may be called up and acted upon just as if it had been reported favorably.

There Was Sorrow There.

The colonel halted his horse in front of a Dakota dugout and uttered a vigorous "Hello!" and after a minute a towheaded girl of about 16 years of age showed up and looked him over and said:

"Now, then, what ye whoopin fur and who be ye?"

"Can I get anything to eat here?"

"Not a thing."

"Any water for my horse?"

"The spring's gone dry."

"How far is it to the river?"

"Dunno."

"Please ask your father to step out."

"Pop's bin on a drink for a week."

"And your mother?"

"She's got the toothache. That's her cryin."

"Haven't you got a brother?"

"Yep, but he got snake bit yesterday and don't feel well."

"Well, what about you?" persisted the colonel. "You seem to be all right."

"Oh, but I ain't," she replied as she made ready to disappear. "I was to git married yesterday, but my feller got shot by an injun, and it'll take two weeks to ketch on to another. This ar' a house of sorrow, sir, and ye will please to ride on and not ask any more fool questions!"—New York Sun.

A Narrow Escape.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Groten, S. D. "Was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption coughs and colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles. It has cured me and thank God I am saved and now a well and healthy woman." Trial bottles free at Ed Wegner's drug store. Regular size 50c. and $1.00. Guaranteed or price refunded. i

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LODGE NOTICES

F & A M

TEMPLE LODGE No. 14 meets in the Masonic Hall on the Tuesday evening on or preceeding the full moon of each month.

I O O F

SONOMA LODGE, No. 28 meets at Odd Fellows' Hall every Saturday evening at 7:30 p. m

REBEKAH DEGREE LODGE, No. 99 meets in Odd Fellows hall on the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month.

O E S

VALLEY OF THE MOON CHAPTER, No. 85, meets in the Masonic hall on the Thursday evening on or preceeding the full moon of each month.

A O U W

PUEBLO LODGE No. 168 meets every 1st and 4th Tuesday evenings of each month at Odd Fellows hall.

O C F

SONOMA VINEYARD COUNCIL, No. 162 meets the first and third Friday of each month in Odd Fellows' hall

N S G W

SONOMA PARLOR, No. 111 meets on the first Monday Evening of each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

Y M I

No 45 meets the first Wednesday evenings in each month in Odd Fellows' hall.

U A O D

SONOMA GROVE No. 75 meets on the first and third Friday in each month at Odd Fellows hall.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Congregational Church

Rev. Chas. D. Milliken, Pastor. Services: Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 10 a. m., Y. P. S. C. E. service at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesdays at 2:30 p. m. Junior Endeavor meeting, Friday's at 3:15 p. m. Ladies' Aid Society and Missionary Society meet the 2nd Tuesday of each month

Methodist Episcopal Church

Rev. Henry Pearce, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Young People's Society of Epworth League at 6:30 p. m. on Sunday.

Catholic Church.

Rev. W. P. Quill Rector. Mass: Sundays, 8:30 a. m. and 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 9:45. Week days 7:30 a. m:

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Official Time Table.

Leaves Sonoma		From Apr. 15, '00	Arrive Sonoma	
W'k days	Sundays	Destination	Sundays	W'k days
6.18 a. m.	6.40 a. m.	S. F., S. Rafael	10.25 a. m.	10.03 a. m.
3.37 p. m.	3.37 p. m.	intermediates	7.15 p. m.	7.20 p. m.
10.03 a. m.	10.25 a. m.	Glen Ellen	6.40 a. m.	6.18 a. m.
7.20 p. m.	7.15 p. m.	intermediates	3.37 p. m.	3.37 p. m.
6.18 a. m.	6.40 a. m.	Petalu. S. Rosa	10.25 a. m.	10.03 a. m.
3.37 p. m.	3.37 p. m.	intermediates	7.15 p. m.	7.20 p. m.
6.18 a. m.	6.40 a. m.	C'v'le H'ldsb'rg		10.03 a. m.
3.37 p. m.		intermediates.	7.15 p. m.	7.20 p. m.
6.18 a. m.	6.40 a. m.	Ukiah and		
3.37 p. m.		intermediates	7.15 p. m.	7.20 p. m.
6.18 a. m.	6.40 a. m.	Sebastapol and	10.25 a. m.	10.03 a. m.
3.37 p. m.	3.37 p. m.	intermediates	7.15 p. m.	7.20 p. m.
6.18 a. m.	6.40 a. m.	Guerneville and		10.03 a. m.
3.37 p. m.		intermediates.	7.15 p. m.	7.20 p. m.

H. C. Whiting, GENERAL MANAGER
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LOCAL BREVITIES.

LATE HAPPENINGS IN OUR COMMUNITY.

Viewings of the Valley Taken at Random.

C. Burlingame was up from the city and spent Sunday with relatives.

Mrs Cowan of Fresno was a guest at the Cheney residence this week.

C. W. Riser of Oakland was up on a visit to his brother Frank this week.

The first of the week Steuart Elliott paid his friends at Locust Grove a brief visit.

Mrs. John Gaffney was up from the bay city visiting her Sonoma friends last Sunday.

Howard Young of San Francisco has accepted a position as compositor on the EXPOSITOR.

Dr. Gottenberg has had a neat partition placed in his office which makes quite an improvement.

D. Vought and daughter of Vineyard were guests in San Francisco the first of the week.

Many of our people contemplate attending the Grangers' picnic at Glen Ellen tomorrow.

Father O'Malley and Dr. Walliser paid an official visit to the state hospital at Napa yesterday.

Dr. Winterbergh and Mr. Bach of San Francisco were guests at the Muser farm several days this week.

Frank Burris was over from Santa Rosa Sunday and spent the day with his many friends at this place.

G. H. Hotz was in San Francisco Wednesday transacting business connected with his dry goods store.

Aschel Agnew and Miss Shaver of Petaluma were in this vicinity the first of the week visiting their many friends.

Fred Kynoch, formerly of this valley but now of Petaluma, was in town Sunday interviewing his many friends.

Jacob Adams the Broadway brewery man was in this vicinity shaking hands with his old acquaintances Sunday.

Frank McGill and Benj. Jones started for Potter Valley Mendocino county Monday where they will spend a few days.

L. Litzius came up from San Francisco Sunday and will spend a few days doing a little upholstering work in this vicinity.

Dr. McLean of the noted McLean hospital, San Francisco was up Sunday looking after his property interests in this vicinity.

The Grand Matron of the order of Eastern Stars is to visit Valley of the Moon chapter in her official capacity next Thursday evening.

Ralph Murphy wheeled over from Santa Rosa Sunday and paid a brief visit to his mother who is spending a few weeks rest at the Sherman home.

Henry Calderwood, wife and daughter were up from the metropolis Sunday looking after the interests of his property in the southern part of town.

Geo. Spencer came up from San Francisco Tuesday evening for a few days sojourn with relations. While here he will take advantage of the Agua Rica baths.

Judge Dougherty handed down an opinion on Monday in the action of N. Bacigalupi vs. A. Pinelli, to recover on a bill of goods furnished, giving judgement for the defendant. The action was appealed from the justice court.

Wm. Hamilton and Joe Keechler, were in San Francisco Monday buying harvesting machinery. Mr. Keechler reports the heaviest hay crops ever grown on the Jones ranch will be harvested this season. He estimates the crop at four tons to the acre for at least 800 acres.

The Rev. C. D. Milliken, Mrs. Craig, Mrs. Shaw and Miss. Wilson were in attendance as delegates at the Sonoma Association of Congregational Churches which was held at Cloverdale last week. The next session is to be held at Guerneville in October for which Rev. Milliken was appointed as one of the program commitee.

TRUSTEES MEETING

A Busy Session--Much Work to be Done.

The regular meeting of the board of city trustees was held Wednesday evening at the pavilion. There were present Trustees Davis, Hotz, Cuicci and Duhring with the latter in the chair. Minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved. The regular standing committee of the board were appointed by the chair for the ensuing term.

Bills against the city were presented, read and after being approved by the proper committees were ordered paid as follows:

P. G. Keil, oiling hydrants	$ 3.50
Jas. H. Albertson, salary	15.00
G. DeBenardi, building bridge	249.50
W. R. Stammers, printing	5.00
A Astill, electric lights	51.00

The bills of R. A. Poppe and H. H. Granice which were laid over at the last meeting were audited and allowed as presented.

The City Clerk was instucted to advertise for bids for the purpose of cleaning away the weeds and grass in the street around the plaza also like work to be done on the cross walks of plaza and a notice to bidders for the purpose of cleaning out all ditches the city has control of. The bids to be opened at the clerks office in the pavilion, next Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All work to be completed within fifteen days from awarding of contracts.

On motion the chair appointed Trustee Hotz as a committee to ascertain the cost of having the city ordinances revised and report at the next meeting. There are a number of Ordinances which are of non-affect at present and it is desired to have them removed.

Marshal Albertson was instruted to have two duplicate set of keys made for the city jail.

Trustee Duhring brought up the matter of the necessity of having a new city hall and suggested that the surplus funds at the close of this fiscal year should be put in reserve for the starting of a fund for that purpose. No definite action was taken in the matter however.

Suprised By Her Friends.

Monday evening a quiet suprise was tendered Mrs. D. M. Eshbach by the members of the Methodist Church at the residence of Rev. and Mrs. Thompson. About half past eight when a number had gathered for the purpose as above stated Mrs. Eshbach was sent for and escorted into the room where awaited her many friends. As she was to leave Wednesday morning for an extended trip east her numerous co-workers and friends took advantage of the occasion to say good bye and wish her a safe journey.

The evening was pleasently spent with games and social conversations. Before the gathering dispersed Revs. Williams, and Pearce were called on for remarks which were appropriate for the occasion. At the close a hymn was sung and the gathering adjourned.

Liquidation Sale

On Saturday morning May. 5th The Sonoma Racket Store will begin another special sale that promises to make things lively for our city. They have a fresh line of staple groceries also many other things needed in your homes which will be slaughtered.

Shooting Notices.

We have a lot of notices to hunters printed on cloth, which we are selling quite reasonably.

W. R. Calcutt was in town Monday representing J. C. Johnson & Co. of San Francisco.

A practical joke played by two of Sonoma lads the other day caused a little unpleasant courting.

Home baking fresh bread every day. Pies Wednesday's and Saturday's at the Racket Store Sonoma.

See the big bargain counter in the Racket on Saturday. Groceries cut lower than Sonoma ever saw them. Children's spring clothing $5.50 suits for $.300

Monday evening Perkins and Bates sold out their grocery business to F. T. During. And thus the neatest, and most up to date store Sonoma has ever had is now closed.

A Birthday Party.

Last Sunday afternoon the residence of A. G. Bulotti was the scene of a pleasant gathering of young folk. The occasion being the celebration of Miss Lena's twelfth birthday. The afternoon was pleasantly spent with various amusements which were brought to a close by the merry lasses and lads being summoned to partake of a bountiful spread of dainty refreshments.

Among those present were: Anita and Gertrude Breitenbach, Hazel Goess, Lena, Clara and Annie Bulotti, Inez Stammers, Hubert Fowler, Helen and Birtie Kerner, Willie and Mammie Ahern, Henry Unselini, Sofia Dallessio, Niel Trudgen, Arnold Kiser, Tony Kiser, Stella Bill, Phillip Bill.

A Good Preformance.

The performance given by the Minstrels at Mervyn hall, Glen Ellen, last Saturday evening, like those heretofore given, was in every way a complete success Much credit is due Mr. E. M. Gendar, the Manager, for the excellent manner in which he had all the youngsters trained. A large audience was present which hugely enjoyed the performance and all agree that the talented young troupers did themselves great credit. At the conclusion of the program dancing was enjoyed till the early morning hours.

Age Told by Teeth.

"Men's ages can be told by their teeth as accurately as horses," said a Frankford bookkeeper over his luncheon. "I have found this out by my intercourse with salesmen. They come into the office, stand at the little counter, and when the proprietor is not in they entertain me a weary while with accounts of their business skill and merited success. Having nothing to do, I watch their mouths—their mouths that cannot be stationary.

"Up to the age of 28, I have learned, a man's mouth closes and opens like a child's, and what teeth are displayed are the upper ones. At 30 the lower lip becomes loose, and the lower teeth are as much shown as the upper teeth. At 32 the tops or edges of the lower teeth are blunt, but they are still white. At 34 the upper teeth don't show at all. The lower ones' edges then are a pale brown.

"And so on, as the years go by, the lower lip droops more and more, the lower teeth become shorter, and their edges grow blunter, thicker and darker. I have often wondered why it is that the lower teeth wear down in this way, while the upper ones don't do it, and why only the upper front teeth decay."—Philadelphia Record.

Both Told the Truth.

"Truth compels me to state," said the presiding officer of a medical congress, "that upon the list of physicians present just read there is one that is no gentleman."

A stir of surprise passed over the assemblage at this, and one man upon whose foot, as the presiding officer said afterward, the shoe seemed to be a perfect fit half rose from his seat. But in another moment a woman's voice from the back part of the hall made itself heard.

"I quite agree with Dr. Blank," said the voice, "for I am that physician. In my turn I must say, however, that Dr. Blank is no lady."

Volcanic Eruptions

Are grand, but skin eruptions rob life of Joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve cures them; also old, running and fever sores, ulcers, boils, felons, corns, warts, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, chapped hands, chilblains, best pile cure on earth, drives out pains and aches. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Ed Wegner, druggist.

WANTED—Two or three pair of young live jack rabbits. For further particulars enquire at this office.

Job printing at this office.

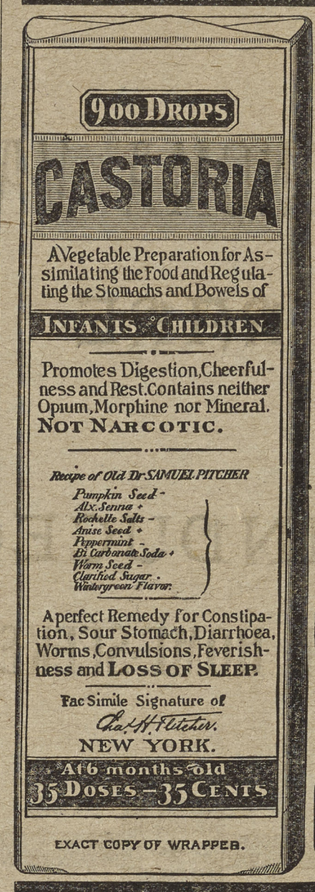
Miss Agnes Wilson of Sonoma is visiting her brother T. B. Wilson and family. She is accompanied by her nephew Master Percy Carmer.—Reveille.

The Racket Store will mail a special sale notice to every family in the valley this week. If you don't get one let them know and they will see what ails the U. S. Mails.

Monday Dr. O'Malley, brother of Father O'Malley of this place arrived in San Francisco from Manila on the U. S. Transport Sherman. The doctor has been seriously wounded in the breast and was brought home for treatment. The Rev. Father went down to see him Tuesday.

Preaching in the Methodist church Sunday May 6th morning and evening. In the morning at 11 o'clock by the Presiding Elder Rev. S. G. Gale and the administering of the Lord's supper. In the evening by the pastor. All cordially invited to attend.

HENRY PEARCE, Pastor.



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

SHELLVILLE PENNINGS.

Late Happenings in our Little Burg

Chas. Cooper assisted by Chas. Potter have been engaged several days in grading the road at Embarcadero from the bridge to below the Club house.

Lewis Green wheeled down from Sonoma Friday morning. Lou. has disposed of his team to San Francisco parties.

Mrs. M. Donahue left Saturday morning for San Francisco where her son Robert is lying seriously ill with typhoid fever. His many friends here hope to soon hear of his recovery.

Mrs. Wilson returned Saturday evening from a brief visit to the metropolis.

Tony Kiser and Will Cummings attended the Minstrel show and dance at Glen Ellen Saturday night.

A number of Shellville wheelmen visited Napa last Sunday.

Tony Volquardsen returned Monday evening after spending a couple of days in the city.

The Southern Pacific Co. are getting ready to erect a new iron bridge over Sonoma creek to take the place of the wooden one. A carload of blocks for the abutments are now on the grounds.

Joe. Pritchard left Tuesday for Byron Springs where he goes to enjoy the baths for a couple of weeks.

Joe. Kerney shipped a carload of hay to San Francisco over the S. P. road Tuesday.

W. P. Merriam left for the bay city Tuesday afternoon.

The frost done considerable damage to the fruit and grape crops. The fine crop of apricots on Mr. Hall's place has nearly all fallen off the past few days. Grape vines are also badly damaged.

N. Sorenson was engaged in the Sonoma Mill Monday.

No Right to Ugliness.

The woman who is lovely in face form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and all run down, she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate the stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth, velvety skin, rich complexion. It makes a good-looking, charming woman of a run-down invalid. Only 50 cents at Ed Wegner's drug store.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Sound Advice In Brief.

From a lecture by J. A. Tillinghast of the Rhode Island Poultry school the following advice to poultrymen is condensed:

A poultry raiser must have application, patience, persistence and in every sense of the word be a hustler. Do not begin too expensively. Remember every dollar you put into business is an interest bearing factor and must be accounted for out of your profits. Expensive or fancy buildings are not a necessity, but convenience of labor and proper conditions are. Make your plant cost as little as possible, but do not sacrifice convenience or proper conditions under any circumstances.

Be on the alert for every new idea in your business, but do not be greedy and attempt to swallow more than you can digest.

Always know your business. Keep strict accounts and records and study them. A good system of accounts is the surest guide you can have to success in any business, and you will find farming to be no exception, though comparatively few farmers keep them.

Study your markets, the particular likes and dislikes of your customers. Learn to fill every want, and just as they wish it, and never know more than your customers. If you wish to make changes in any way, do it in such a manner that they will think they are the ones making the change, rather than you.

Above all, look after the details, for no department of the farm needs such close attention to the many little details or will suffer so quickly for lack of attention as this. Careful attention to these details, a love for the work and a never failing will to succeed under any and every condition will bring you success. Never depend upon luck.

Does It Pay to Preserve Eggs?

It matters not how eggs may be preserved for future use, they cannot be made to retain that appearance which is so noticeable when eggs are fresh. It is doubtful if it pays to preserve eggs unless at points where prices are extremely low. Those who buy eggs in order to store them away for winter must lock up capital equal to the value of the eggs until they are sold, and there is also a proportion of losses from breakage, bad eggs, etc., to say nothing of the cost of collecting them from time to time, as well as the labor of preserving them. The prices of such eggs are often less than at the time of the storage, as "limed" eggs have a poor reputation and will not bring high prices, often being not more than half the price of fresh eggs. There is no obstacle in the way of him who sells only fresh eggs, so far as limed eggs are concerned, as fresh eggs are products distinctly separate from all other kinds.—Poultry Keeper.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of The Kind You Have Always Bought Chas. H. Fletcher.

Notice of Time and Place for Proving Will

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT IN AND FOR the County of Sonoma, State of California. In the matter of the estate of EMMA WATRISS, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Monday, the 14th day of May, A. D., 1900 at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, and the court room of said Superior court, in Department One thereof, in the City of Santa Rosa, County of Sonoma State of California, is hereby fixed and appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said Emma Watriss, deceased, and for the hearing by the Court of the application of Franklin Watriss for the issuance to him of letters of Administration with the will annexed thereon.

Dated April 24th, A. D., 1900.

{SEAL} SOMERS B. FULTON, Clerk,
By M. G. HALL, Deputy Clerk.

Robert A. Poppe Esq Attorney for petitioner.

A. PINELLI

Dealer in GROCERIES AND WOOD.

A Choice line of

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

NORTH EAST COR. PLAZA, SONOMA

SPRING DISPLAY

We have on display a complete line of ORGANDIES, LAWNS, PERCALES and all kinds of Summer Goods. Y. Y.

Our Shirt Waists cannot be surpassed and range in price from 50c to $2.50. If your cash is low and you wish to buy Spring Goods you cannot afford to pass us by.

Sole Agent for "Black Cat Leather Stockings."

G. H. HOTZ

A. W. WEAVER,

General Blacksmith and Woodworker

PLOW SHEAR GRINDING AND HORSESHOEING A SPECIALTY.

Agent for Peerless Plows.

Shop West Side of Plaza, Sonoma



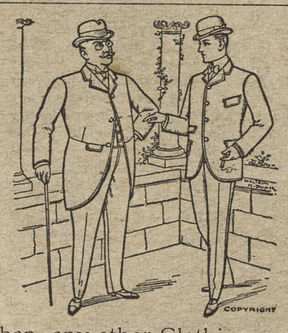
The UNION Livery and Feed Stable

GRANVILLE HARRIS, Proprietor.

We can Give you as fine turnouts as any in the Valley

And at Very Reasonable Rates.

Stage Office of the Southern Pacific Railway



WHY?

Because I sell better clothing for Less Money

Than any other Clothing or Hat house in Sonoma county. Call, look through my stock and convince yourself.

H. L. TRIPP,

One Price Clother and Hatter.

509 Fourth Street, Santa Rosa.



WILL STEUBEN

PRACTICAL Watchmaker and Jeweler.

Watches, jewelry and clocks repaired and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

A well selected stock of up-to-date Jewelery on hand which we are offering very low.

A Full Line of SHOES and CLOTHING AT SONOMA SHOE STORE

Chas. Dal Poggetto, Prop.

NAPA ST. SONOMA, CAL.

WEYL BROS.



Sonoma Meat Market

Buy only the best

And Supply Their Customers at Reasonable Prices.

Fresh Fish Every Thursday, and The Best of Dairy Butter Always on Hand.

VALLEJO STREET, - - - - - SONOMA

Mrs. J A Poppe

DEALER IN General Merchandise

Hardware, Grain, Flour, Feed and Agricultural Implements.

Agent for the handiest sickle grinder made.

Highest Market Price Paid for Farm Produce

1900. Established 1864.

EAST SIDE OF PLAZA, - - - - - SONOMA, CAL.

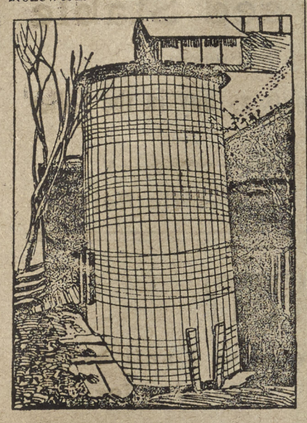
SILO SIMPLICITY.

A WIRE BOUND STRUCTURE RECOMMENDED BY CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

After making for three years careful study and observation of the stave silo we believe it is the most practical and successful silo which can be constructed, says a Cornell university bulletin. The round stave silo presents no corners which may pull apart and admit air and which cause the silage to settle unequally; the original cost is very slight as no expert labor is required; all mason and carpenter work can be done by the usual farm help. The material used in construction is the minimum amount for obtaining the maximum capacity. The durability of the stave silo is as yet only a matter of conjecture, for decay has not commenced on any stave silo which we have examined.

Where the silo is to be constructed an excavation should be made to a depth of three or four inches or to the bottom of the loose surface soil and with a diameter at least two feet greater than the proposed diameter of the silo, and drainage should be provided if the conditions seem to warrant. The excavation should be filled with stones, large ones being placed at the bottom and smaller ones being worked in and pounded down toward the top. Gravel, if well pounded down, may serve as filling between the stones. It is important that the pounding be thoroughly done, otherwise settling will take place later on and the cement finish be made to crack.

The finishing should be done with cement. First a thin mortar made of one part of Portland or Rosendale cement and four parts of good sharp sand should be poured over the entire stonework. This mortar should be



SILO BOUND WITH WOVEN WIRE

made so thin that it will run down into the interstices between the stones. After this first coat has thoroughly set a finishing coat made of one part cement and three parts of sand should be put on and worked down with a trowel. Finish off before thoroughly dry by dusting over the top some clear cement and working it in with a trowel. This will give a hard finish and will secure a foundation that is cheap and efficient. While the cement is still soft it is frequently convenient to strike the circle which will mark the line upon which the staves are to be set. A spike driven in the center will serve as a pivot. Attach to this a bit of string or twine the length of which shall be one-half that of the proposed diameter of the silo, and to the free end of the string fasten some pointed instrument with which to mark the circle. Now strike a circle the radius of which shall be equal to the length of the string, and there is marked out the circle upon which the staves are to be set.

It is probable that no better material can be obtained for the staves than southern cypress. This, however, is so expensive in New York state as to preclude its use in most cases. Of the cheaper materials hemlock, white pine and yellow pine are usually the most available. At the present time hemlock is one of the cheapest satisfactory materials which can be purchased, and it is probably as good as any of the cheaper materials.

Productiveness of Cows.

We read of an immense dairy near Newark, N. J., where never less than 1,000 cows are kept, the owner receiving a carload of cows fresh in milk from an Iowa ranch every week, says The American Cultivator. They are fed highly, and the milk is tested frequently, and all cows which do not give a profitable amount of milk or do not show 4 per cent butter fat are sent to the slaughter house, and so is every cow as soon as she goes dry. This may be a good way to make money, but it is also a very sure way to reduce the productiveness of the cows in the district that is called upon to furnish a carload of its best cows every week instead of keeping them to breed from. We have sometimes worked that way with old cows, buying them cheap, feeding highly and having them fit to kill when dry, and we have had cows improve so much under good feeding that we thought it best to keep them and breed them again in the hope of getting a good calf.

Varied Tax on Fertility.

At the annual meeting of the Maine state board of agriculture one of the speakers told of hauling to the station $225 worth of butter at one load. The same value of hay at present prices would take from the farm fertilizing elements that it would cost $129 to replace. The entire load of butter had fertilizing elements worth about 4 cents.

WHAT MILK COSTS.

Only Cows of Superior Quality Are Generally Profitable.

No question in farming is more often asked without reply than that as to the cost of the milk which all who keep cows produce and sell. It is an inquiry to which no positive reply is possible that will fit all cases, says The American Cultivator. Those who sell milk directly to the consumer or through middlemen who take too large a share of the profits know that unless they have the most expensive cows or unless they can breed calves that will bring high prices milk production does not pay them. The cow costs for keeping from $50 to $75 or more per year, and that at ruling prices for milk and milk products does not leave much chance for profit unless it is found in making the herd more valuable by breeding pure-stock of some good dairy breed. If this can be done, the owner of the herd may also by another flank movement make his land richer and add to the value of his farm, at the same time extending his business to the production of fruit, flowers and vegetables, which he could not grow with profit while the soil was poor. How good a cow is required to make the herd pay at present prices? We should say that it needed a cow that will produce 350 or more pounds of butter per year. If the milk is made into butter and sold at market prices, this will pay the cost of a cow's keep, leaving the farmer to make what he can from the byproducts of the milk and from the manure which the cow will make. It will require as good a cow as this to make it pay for him to sell his milk as produced at the wholesale prices that milk dealers offer. In all the large cities milk is contracted for from a large extent of country, and prices are put down as low as possible, and it is diluted so that, however good it may have been as it came from the cow, the middleman secures a larger profit than the prices at which he sells for would indicate. This excessive profit which the milk dealer takes lessens the amount of milk consumed, and the fact of its poor quality decreases consumption still more.

Fine Creamery Butter.

Oscar Reed of Lebanon, O., discussed "The Science of Manufacturing Fine Creamery Butter" at the recent Columbus convention. He is reported by The National Stockman as saying:

The average creamery patron has not been able to avail himself of the opportunities to learn the principles of butter making as the butter maker has; therefore the butter maker has to act as the patrons' instructor in order that they may know the important part they play in this great industry. They must be taught the absolute necessity of delivering good milk, and to do this they must know the value of strict cleanliness in every detail both in milking and caring for the milk, the value of aeration and quick cooling in an atmosphere that is pure and wholesome, removed from the cow stable odors and others that are equally bad; then to carefully keep the milk free from infection until delivered to the factory, and to feed the proper feeds that exert an influence on the flavor of the butter.

In the ripening of his cream the butter maker is called upon to use the utmost care and his best judgment. This is the critical part of the work and one that too often receives less attention than it should. The cream, of course, will go through some sort of souring process if left to itself, but the butter maker that allows this can never expect to make fancy butter. If he does, it will be the exception, not the rule.

Churning should be done at the lowest temperature possible and yet have the butter come in a reasonable length of time. No set rule can be laid down, as the temperature must be varied to suit existing conditions. The low temperature gives more exhaustive churning and leaves the butter in better condition to be handled. It can also be freed from the buttermilk with less washing, which is an important point.

The Trust Idea In Dairying.

The consolidation or trust idea has invaded the dairy regions, says the New York Evening Post. The control of upward of 70 Missouri and Kansas creameries and skimming stations, within a radius of 150 miles of Kansas City, has passed into the control of a consolidated company in that city. The creameries are to be used only as receiving and skimming stations, all the cream to be shipped to Kansas City, to be there converted into butter. Fifteen thousand milk cows furnish milk for the company at the start, and this number is to be largely increased, as it is intended to establish creameries in the vicinity wherever available. Like plans of handling dairy products are in operation in Franklin, Vt., and Lincoln, Neb. There is much economy in the plan, as the force required to handle the cream at one central station is much less than the combined forces at several small stations. But the most important result achieved by the consolidation and the concentration of the manufacture of butter under one roof lies in the uniform quality of the product. Much complaint has arisen from the fact that no two creameries in Kansas produce the same quality of butter, and to avoid this feature of the trade the concentration was decided upon.

Dairy Success.

Sell the poor cows and begin breeding and filling up the vacancy with better ones, says Professor Roberts of Cornell. Choose the best and breed them to a sire from a butter making family. Breed a dairy cow according to the law of dairy breeding. The man who runs a steamboat runs it by the law of steamboating, not of railroading. If he did not, he would get stuck in the mud.

JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS

Neatly and Promptly Executed

AT THE

EXPOSITOR OFFICE.

THE SONOMA VALLEY OFFERS RARE INDUCEMENTS TO ALL HOME-SEEKERS

Geographical and Geological

Sonoma Valley extends from within a few miles of Santa Rosa on the north to San Pablo Bay on the south, a distance of thirty miles. It is nowhere more than eight miles wide, the average width being five miles. It embraces portions of Petaluma and Huichica Ranchos, and the Agua Caliente and the Los Guilicos Ranchos, the Pueblo, Sonoma. The valley is separated from Petaluma valley on the west and Napa valley on the east by low ranges of volcanic mountains.

Industries.

The principal industries of the valley are fruit growing, wine making and dairy farming. Here also may be found the most extensive basalt quarries on the Pacific Coast. The wine of Sonoma is famous all over the United States. It commands the highest price, and is more eagerly sought than any other wine produced in California. All Fruits and Grapes are grown

Entirely Without Irrigation.

As a consequence, the Wines and Fruits of Sonoma excel all others for flavor color and bouquet.

Climate and Scenery

The climate of Sonoma valley is unsurpassed. The fogs which prevail in other portions of the State are here conspicuous for their absence, being shut out by the range of mountains on the west. The intense heat of Summer prevailing on the great plains of Caliiornia, is here tempered by the gentle breezes from the Pacific. The proximity of the ocean also tends to equalize the temperature in Winter, rendering the climate of Sonoma Valleymild, gentle and agreeable. Along the banks of Sonoma Creek may be found some of the prettiest scenery in the state of California. Extensive picnic grounds may be laid out in numberless places along this stream. Sonoma mountain and Bennett peak on the west side of the valley are conspicuous objects to the traveler. Good roads radiating from Sonoma and Glen Ellen to all points of the compass, afford excellent drives and promenades.

Good schools under the management of able and experienced teachers are to be found in Sonoma Valley, affording the best of instruction to the youth of the country.

Historical.

SONOMA is an Indian word and means "Valley of the Moon," and was the name originally given to the beautiful valley from which the County was afterwards named. The tribe of Indians inhabiting the valley were called Cochuyens. On the arrival of the first expedition to establish a mission, the name Sonoma was given to the Chief by Jose Altimira, the priest in charge, and after the Chief, the tribe and the valley they inhabited took the name Sonoma.

To those wishing further information concerning our Town, Valley or Industries may have the same by addressing the SONOMA VALLEY EXPOSITOR.

Cowboy Blacksmithing.

"Up at my camp near the Four Peaks," told Jim Bark, the well known cattleman, "the boys are all handy with a rifle. We've a lot of guns up there. Most of the new guns were bought during the Spanish war, when we would experiment all day with tree trunks and rough trenches, learning the art of war at home. We found that a bullet from one of the new Winchesters, driven by smokeless powder, was good for four feet and more of pine timber and for more than an inch of iron.

"I thought the boys had done about everything in the shooting line that could be done long ago, but I was mistaken. I sent them up a wagon. In hauling down some firewood they broke the bolsters all to flinders. The bolsters hold up the wagon bed, you know. Well, the boys figured out all right the rebuilding of the wood parts, but came near being stumped on the iron fixings. They got some old iron wagon tires and cut them in proper lengths, but hadn't a way that they could see to punch the necessary bolt holes. Finally the question was solved. One of the boys carefully marked the places for the bolts, stood the piece of tire against a tree and put a bullet, 30 caliber, through the tire at each place marked. It was a novel sort of blacksmithing, but it worked."—Arizona Grapevine.

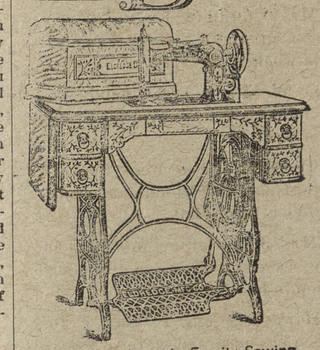
Moro Polygamy.

Polygamy is the Moro's by religion and divine right. A Moro must give a separate house to each wife, in which she is supposed to set up housekeeping, with a sufficient number of women slaves to wait upon her. She may own them in her own right, but more often her Moro husband must purchase them for her. As women slaves bring a higher price in the market than men, the drain on the husband's exchequer is immense.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Shooting Notices.

We have a lot of notices to hunters printed on cloth, which we are selling quite reasonably.

THE ELDREDGE "B"



A strictly high-grade Family Sewing Machine, possessing all modern improvements.

Guaranteed Equal to the Best.

Prices very reasonable. Obtain them from your local dealer and make comparisons.

Eldredge Manufacturing Co.

EASTERN OFFICE: 839 Broadway, N. Y. BELVIDERE, ILL.



SHE WAS BLIND.

A blindness comes to me now and then. I have it now. It is queer—I can see your eyes but not your nose. I can't read because some of the letters are blurred; dark spots cover them; it is very uncomfortable.

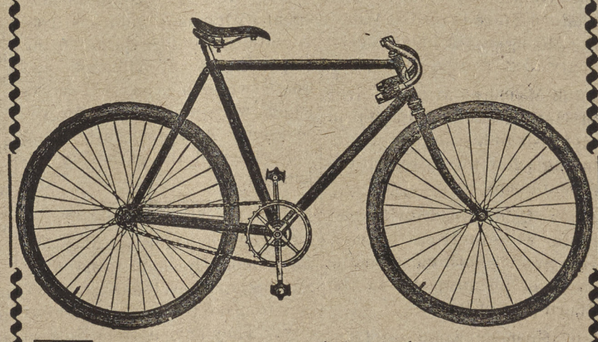
I know all about it; it's DYSPEPSIA. Take one of these; it will cure you in ten minutes.

What is it?

A Ripans Tabule.

WANTED.—A case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Note the word R-I-P-A-N-S on the package and accept no substitute. R-I-P-A-N-S, 10 for 5 cents or twelve packets for 48 cents, may be had at any drug store. Ten samples and one thousand testimonials will be mailed to any address for 5 cents, forwarded to the Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce St., New York.

The "White"



RIDDEN by the professional racer, it has proven a winner oftener than any in competition. Ridden by the non-professional, by the "scorcher," for business or pleasure, it has a record second to none. Material used in its construction, pains-taking care in manufacturing details, ease in running, and handsome, symmetrical design are a few of its claims for superiority. Reasonable prices, coupled with high values, are characteristics of the "WHITE." Our long established reputation guarantees the excellence of our product.

Models A and B	$50.00
Model G (30-in. wheel)	60.00
"Special Racer"	65.00
Models E and F (chainless)	75.00

White Sewing Machine Company,

CLEVELAND, OHIO.



Iroquois Bicycles $16.75

400 of the famous **Iroquois Model 3** Bicycles will be sold at $16.75 each, just one-third their real value.

IROQUOIS CYCLE WORKS FAILED because their wheels were too expensively built, and we have bought the entire plant at a forced sale at 20 cents on the dollar. With it we got 400 Model 3 Iroquois Bicycles, finished and complete, **Made to sell at $60.** To advertise our business we have consented to sell these 400 at just what they stand us, and make the **marvelous offer of a Model 3 IROQUOIS BICYCLE at $16.75 while they last.** The wheels are strictly up-to-date, famous everywhere for beauty and good quality.

DESCRIPTION The Iroquois Model 3 is too well known to need a detailed description. Shelby 1¼ in. seamless tubing, improved two-piece crank, detachable sprockets, arch crown, barrel hubs and hanger, 2⅛ in. drop, finest nickel and enamel; colors, black, maroon and coach green; Gents' frames, 22, 24 and 26 in., Ladies' 22 in.; best "Record," guaranteed tires and high-grade equipment throughout. **Our Written Guarantee** with every Bicycle.

SEND ONE DOLLAR (or your express agent's guarantee for charges one way) state whether ladies' or gents', color and height of frame wanted, and we will ship C. O. D. for the balance ($15.75 and express charges), subject to examination and approval. If you don't find it the most wonderful Bicycle Offer ever made, send it back at our expense. **ORDER TO-DAY** if you don't want to be disappointed. 50 cents discount for cash in full with order.

WE HAVE BICYCLES A complete line of '99 Models at **$11.50** and up. Second-hand Wheels $3 to $10. We want **RIDER AGENTS** in every town to represent us. Hundreds earned their bicycle last year. This year we offer wheels and cash for work in it for us; also **Free Use** of sample wheel to agents. Write for our **liberal proposition.** We are known everywhere as the greatest Exclusive Bicycle House in the world and are perfectly reliable; we refer to any bank or business house in Chicago, to any express company and to our customers everywhere.

J. L. MEAD CYCLE CO., Chicago, Ill.

The Mead Cycle Co. are absolutely reliable and Iroquois Bicycles at $16.75 are wonderful bargains.—Editor.